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"THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE."

The first to speak this phrase may be soon be honored by the accomplishment of the idea. Max Muller contends that we think in words and phrases; at least it is true that by the help of such a phrase as this we more quickly conceive the idea; it is in fact a whole treatise boiled down. What a pregnant phrase it is! From where I sit three old castles are in eye shot: Chillon, in the waters of Lake Geneva, at its eastern end; Châtelard, three miles west of it, and Blonay, two miles further. What monuments these are of the horrid eras when the people had to have these places of refuge to run to from the raids of the Dukes of Savoy, whose territory reached the south shore of this lake! The Saracens reached as far as Vevay, four miles west of us; and descendants from their blood and with their names, I am told, are resident hereabouts. Along these vine-clad lake shores, Julius Cæsar and Napoleon drove their armies; and poor little Switzerland with a territory (16,000 square miles) about one-third of that of Pennsylvania, (46,000 square miles) and a population of about three millions, about one-third less than that of Pennsylvania, has an army of 200,000 men. (Though all these are not afoot, the maintenance of the army is a terrible tax.) Is it a wonder then that, surrounded by these historical mementos, and in view of these facts, one should dream of "*The United States of Europe*"? — H. J. SMITH, in *Friends' Review*.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PARIS CONGRESS.

To the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society:

The Committee appointed to take general charge of the work of sending a delegation to the Universal Peace Congress at Paris, June 1-5, 1889, would submit the following report:

We issued a type-written circular and addressed it to one hundred and fifty-two different persons throughout the country who for some reason were supposed to be interested in the proposed object. Of the one hundred and fifty-two persons thus addressed we have received replies from fifty-eight, cordially expressing more or less at length approval of the object and inclosing contributions of amounts ranging from two dollars to twenty-five.

The contributions thus far have been, \$322 00
Expenses for issuing circulars, including postage, 16 10
Leaving on hand at this date, March 25, 1889, \$305 90

Among those who have contributed to this sum up to this date are:

Thomas D. Robertson, Illinois. Mrs. H. J. Bailey, Maine. Mr. Reuben Brooks, Mass. Hon. Senator J. Chace, R. I. S. B. Capen, Mass. Hon. J. B. Foster, Maine. George Foster, Conn. Hiram Holt, Maine. Hon. S. I. Kimball, Washington. J. H. H. Gregory, Mass. Mrs. F. G. Butler, Maine. Rev. F. G. Clark, Mass. Joseph Cook, Mass. Mrs. E. T. Dow, Mass. Ezra Farnsworth, Mass. Thomas Gaffield, Mass. H. O. Houghton, Mass. B. F. Knowles, R. I. John Kendall, Ind. Rev. A. A. Miner, D.D., Mass. Mrs. Woodbridge Odlin, N. H. Thos. H. Russell, Esq., Mass. Rev. Chas. B. Smith, Mass. Rev. D. D. Tappan, Mass. Mrs. Ichabod Washburn, Mass. Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Mass. J. W. Leeds, Penn. Hon. E. A. Morse, Mass. Hon. W. L. Putnam, Maine. J. H. Stickney, Md. Albert Tolman, Esq., Mass. Isaac H.

Wing, Wis. Ex-President Theodore D. Woolsey, Conn. John G. Whittier, Mass. A. E. Winship, Mass. W. E. Sheldon, Mass. Asa T. Baldwin, Ind. Thirty-seven persons in all.

The contributions so far are usually of the smallest sums, only one reaching \$25,—much the larger number being of \$5 each.

A. E. WINSHIP, }
D. S. COLES, } Committee.
F. B. GILMAN, }

A VOICE FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

REV. TITUS COAN.

Hail to "The Advocate of Peace!" Hail to "The Angel of Peace!" Hail to the rising "Star of Peace!" All Hail to "The Prince of Peace!"

"May the God of Love and Peace" bless every Peace Society, every Peace measure, and every son and daughter of Peace. And surely, every gospel minister ought to be a messenger of Peace, and, may I not add, that every true and fully instructed evangelical minister is a man of Peace!

We say, also, that every professor of evangelical religion ought to be a "Peacemaker," and every true follower of Christ must be a lover of peace, else he cannot love his Prince or be his disciple.

I think that these are self-evident propositions, embracing principles so clear and simple that all may see them. At the same time these principles do not conflict with the most fair, upright and stable government, whether parental, municipal or national.

I write in haste and cannot elaborate arguments. Nor is it necessary. Some of the clearest heads and purest hearts in Christendom are constantly elucidating these sentiments by argument and example; and it is my firm belief, that if all ministers of the gospel, and all professed followers of Jesus would "come into line," and, with calm courage and united firmness, oppose the fiery whirlwind of war, its flaming torches would soon be quenched, and its destroying ranks roll backward and retire from the face of Christendom. If I mistake not, the Christian Church holds the key to the temple of Janus, and our Great Head will hold her responsible for opening or shutting those infernal gates. O, that every man of us, every professed soldier of the Cross, would take to himself the "whole armor of God" and "stand" in his place, opposing the fiery line of Apollyon. O, that all would "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Might we not then feel sure that the Lord of Hosts is with us, and that "the God of Jacob is our refuge"? Would He not then be "a wall of fire round about us, and a glory in the midst of us"? Would not Zion "arise and shine," and the nations see her light, and the gentiles and "kings come to the brightness of her rising"? Would she not shine forth "fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners"? Would she not realize the glorious promise: "Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, or wasting and destruction within thy borders, but thou shalt call thy walls, Salvation, and thy gates, Praise"?

Not till the diabolical spirit of war, that deadly compound of pride, lust, selfishness, envy, jealousy, hatred, and malice and revenge is quenched, will there be "a new heaven and a new earth."

(To be continued in next number.)